

Mr. Chase: The practical result is to continue to the next term. The last day of this term, in contemplation of the law, would be the day immediately preceding the first day of the next term, and this would be equivalent to the continuance to the November term. It would have been

case if this case had been tried when it was originally called, a year ago last May, immediately after the close of the term of the Supreme Court. We intended last fall to give the counsel time to try it if they saw fit, though there was no obligation to do so.

It was set then particularly for this term, in order that he might attend. I am here, therefore, for the purpose of trying this

my engagements in other districts during the month of October may not operate to prevent my attendance at that time. I am exceedingly desirous to accommodate counsel on both sides, and will, if acceptable, make adjournment to such day as they see fit if they will agree upon any earlier day than the commencement of the next term. It is, however, a right of the counsel for the defence to insist upon their motion to have the case tried.

General Wells : The reason, if your Honors please, which controlled the counsel in consenting to an early day in October was this : That if the case should be called on the first day of the next term—which is, I believe, the fourth Monday in November—the interval between that time and the first day of the meeting of the Supreme Court on the first Monday in December would probably be too short to

complete the trial of the case. I therefore thought that by taking an earlier day, as for instance the 15th of October, we would have abundant time to complete the trial before your Honor would be engaged in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chase : If the counsel on both sides agree upon that day, the court will adjourn until that time. But it is impossible to say what engagements I may have in other

give five districts ; but if at all possible for me to be here, I will take pleasure in accommodating counsel.

Mr. Anderson : The counsel for the defence prefer a continuance to the November term. We have, I believe, the right to insist upon it, and will do so.

Mr. Chase : The counsel insisting, the court will continue the case until the November term. If gentlemen representing

subject, they can take time until to-morrow to do so. You can suffer among yourselves, and let us know your determination, gentlemen.

Mr. Lyons : If the court will permit me, I will ask if it is not probable that the Chief Justice can be present at some day during the next term ? If so, we prefer continuing to the last day of this term, and then fixing such day in the next as will

Mr. Chase : My duties in the Supreme Court are paramount to all others in the districts courts. It will be necessary for me to be in Washington on the first Monday in December.

Mr. Lyons : At the close of the session of that court this court will stand opened, if it would then suit your Honor to come here.

Mr. Chase : It is impossible to tell at

April, and I may be here immediately afterwards.

Mr. Lyons : Then, if we made a practical continuance until the next term, your Honor will probably fix some day that will be agreeable to yourself.

Mr. Chase : It would have been more agreeable to me to have this case fixed for some time near the next term, if it is expected for me to be present with any de-

be absent as soon as the Supreme Court returns to their next term will be entered. Is it desired that the witnesses shall enter into new recognizances?

Gen. Wells : Yes sir.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Gen. W. H. F. Lee, Gen. S. Cooper, Gov. Letcher, and Gen. Raymond, the only witnesses present, were then recognized in the sum of \$5,000.

The Chief Justice directed the entry of continuance to be suspended until the last day of the term, in order that the accused might at convenience renew his recognition.

The court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Death of Mr. Buchanan. Buchanan

the President.
WASHINGTON, June 2, 1868.
The President with deep regret announces to the people of the United States the decease, at Wheatland, Pennsylvania, on the 1st instant, of his honored predecessor, James Buchanan.
The event will occasion mourning in the nation for the loss of an eminent citizen and an honored public servant.

As a mark of respect for his memory, it is ordered that the executive departments be immediately placed in mourning, and all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on this occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DIED.

In this city, on Friday afternoon, 5th inst., of cholera infantum, JULIA EMMA, infant daughter of Wm. H. and Julia A. Biddle, aged 4 months and 15 days.

In this city, on the 2d of June, HERMAN ECKEL, aged 42 years 3 months and 9 days. He

His irreparable loss, that bereavement has been hers. She, upon whom he conferred the holy name of wife, the most sacred of all ties, he found that her protector, her comforter and her greatest earthly treasure has been snatched away. The children have lost their guiding star—a mild star, shedding its gentle influence about their home, made them happy. But they do not sorrow without the blessed assurance of his eternal rest. His home is now in Heaven with the happy Angels, for he trusted in one who never forsakes any who love Him, to walk through

from society whose peaceful, unobtrusive ways excited the admiration of many. Ever kind at home and abroad, he was every one's friend.

Let us try, trusting in the strength of Heaven, to follow in the footsteps of one who was so truly beautiful in life and death. A FRIEND.

Mississippi Politics.
In the first Congressional District of Mississippi the Democrats have nominated Capt. CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, a gallant officer of the Federal army during the war, while his Radical opponent is one Wofford, a member of the Confederate army. Verily, "times change, and men change with them."

Justice in North Carolina.
Among our clippings yesterday was an article from the Statesville American, which did injustice, inadvertently of course, to our friend KEMP P. BATTLE, the efficient Public Treasurer, headed "Disfranchising the Dead Past." In explanation of the matter, the Raleigh Sentinel gives the following particulars:

"Gov. Worth, some short time since, received a letter from a gentleman in New York, who stated that he had accepted a wage, tendered him, doubtless, by some purblind Radical, who had asserted that, prior to 1861, no white man had ever been hanged in North Carolina for the murder of a negro. Mr. Battle, on looking over some volumes of the Supreme Court Reports, saw that the cases of Hooper and Robbins, both of whom had been sentenced to be hanged for the killing of negroes. He, thereupon, as a matter of accommodation to the New York gentleman, and with a view to the vindication of the State in this regard, wrote a private letter to the effect of the above extract from the American. This is all, friend Drake. And the New York Radical has lost his money, and been satisfied, while the crime, by whomsoever committed, whether by high or low, white or black, has always been punished in North Carolina, and which has just been uprooted by designing emagogues and ignorant adventurers."

The Presidency.
It is hardly possible for any intelligent man to be callous in regard to the Presidential election; its importance to the South can hardly be over-estimated. If the country is to remain for four years longer under Radical rule; if the Executive, Legislative, and practically, the Judicial Departments of the government are to be controlled by the bitter and vindictive spirit which now animates the breasts of the leaders of the dominant party, there is, indeed, a dark future for the South. As important as have been many elections during the past few years, they were only the preliminary engagements to the great and decisive contest to be decided this Fall.

So important to us is the result, it could hardly be expected for us not to regard, with the most intense interest, every movement looking to the action of the National Democratic Convention, upon which the attention of all parties is now directed. We have been an attentive observer, through the press of the North, for several months, of the argument and plans, the hopes and fears of the friends and advocates of the different gentlemen who are prominent for the nomination, and we must confess that our opinion has undergone frequent change. That the chances of Democratic success are good, we have never doubted. Recent elections have recruited more hopefully than we had any right to expect, and now Oregon, the first election held since the nomination of Grant and Colfax, repudiates them, and takes sides with California, in the Democratic column, keeping pace with the great reaction against Radicalism.

The great question, "Who is the most valuable candidate?" is one requiring the gravest consideration. We have sometimes thought that General HANCOCK, with his brilliant record as a soldier, and grander record as a wise and prudent statesman, was the strongest name. Yet, as a soldier, he was but the Lieutenant of Grant, and as a statesman, he was but the Lieutenant of Lincoln. Again, we have thought of PENDLETON, with his great personal popularity and his green-backed payment of the government debt, pointed him out as the proper candidate. The West, too, which beyond doubt is to be the battle-ground, urges his nomination almost unanimously, with an earnestness amounting to enthusiasm. It is urged, however, that he is not acceptable in the Eastern and Middle States; with what force we cannot tell.

Lately there seems to be a vigorous effort being made for Judge CHASE, with some prospect of success. If his position as is telegraphed, he would not be unpopular at the South, yet we cannot reconcile it to ourselves that his nomination by the Democratic Convention is possible. Stranger things have happened, and we have supported candidates with whose political opinions we have differed as much as we have from those of Judge CHASE.

The Congressional elections, which will be governed more or less by the popularity of the platform and candidates of the National Convention, are, if possible, of more importance than that for President, for we have seen how powerless is the Executive, with both Houses of Congress opposed to a just and honorable reconciliation of present troubles by a majority in the House of Representatives, than by a Democratic President, without support in Congress. We hope, however, that both will be secured, and they can be if the Democrats and Conservatives of the North act with that judgment the importance of their success demands.

Oregon.
The election news from Oregon continues to grow better, and it seems that it was a pretty clean sweep for the Democracy. The Legislature and county officers are almost unanimously Democratic.

Some of our exchanges have fallen into an error in regard to the election of a United States Senator depending upon the present Legislature. The term of Hon. GEO. H. WILLIAMS does not expire until March 4th, 1871. Yet the election is not without its influence upon the Senatorship. Only one-half of the State Senators were elected this year, and as they hold over for four years, they will vote in the Senatorial election. The present Democratic success at least secures a majority in the Senate for 1870, when the successor to Senator WILLIAMS is to be elected.

The result in Oregon is a decided rebuke to the vote of its two Senators for the

conviction of the President, and is the first response to the nomination of Grant and Colfax. Put down Oregon as safe for the Democratic candidates.

The National Democratic Convention.

Preparations on the most gigantic style are being made in New York to accommodate the immense crowd expected in that city in attendance upon the National Democratic Convention. The New York World gives an interesting account of what is being done to insure the comfort of the delegates and spectators. The new Tammany Hall, it is thought, will be selected in which to hold the Convention. It will accommodate an immense assemblage within its capacious walls, but as it is calculated that each delegate will be accompanied on an average by at least ten friends or backers, it will be necessary to find quarters in places for this immense concourse when the labors of each day's session are concluded. Irving Hall has been engaged by the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania for the convenience of the delegation from the Keystone State, and Masonic Hall will furnish sleeping quarters for the entire Pendleton escort, which is to number over five hundred men. The walls of the Academy of Music will once again resound, as in days of yore, to the eloquence of Democratic orators, and it is also believed that the Circus building in the vicinity will be engaged for the accommodation of outside Southern delegations. The Everett House will furnish board and lodging to two hundred and fifty delegates and their friends from Maryland and other Border States. The Hancock men will congregate at the Astor House in large numbers, and negotiations are now going on with the proprietors of this house and delegations from Illinois and Connecticut. The Connecticut men have a desire to secure the ladies' ordinary for a caucus room to meet in. Five hundred delegates and their friends are expected at the Astor House. Accommodations have been made ready at the St. Nicholas Hotel for twelve hundred persons who are expected to be present at the Convention. The Chase men and supporters of Governor English, of Connecticut, will be found at this hotel principally. At the Southern and New York Hotels preparations on a grand scale are being perfected for delegates from the Border and Southern States, and the denizens of these hostleries will once more be held the familiar faces of staunch Southern Democrats. The Everett House is negotiating with the Vermont delegation, and it is probable that the Green Mountain boys will be found here in large numbers. The Pendleton men will aggregate themselves at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The irrepressible, indefatigable, and never-to-be-beaten Colonel Woolley, of Cincinnati, who had the honor of kicking Butler some weeks since in Washington, and who is now enduring imprisonment for his country's sake, has secured rooms for the West Virginia delegation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The New York State delegation, numbering sixty-five persons, marshalled by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, will stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, as will also twenty-five delegates from Indiana, headed by their chairman, Lafayette Devlin. The Illinois delegation of thirty persons, under the charge of Storer, of the Chicago Times, and the Ohio delegation of forty-two persons, with their gallant chairman, General G. W. McCook, will also occupy quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Committee and caucus rooms have been engaged at all the hotels named from the first day of July until the close of the Convention, which will begin its session on the 4th of July. It will cost each delegate about seven dollars a day to live during the Convention, including the necessary trifling expenses of the barber's and bootblack fees, and car fare. Many leading statesmen and politicians have engaged rooms at the different hotels from the twentieth and twenty-fifth of June until the close of the Convention, in order to have time to perfect their manipulations and organization of the country delegations. The admirers of Charles Francis Adams, from Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, will repose their aching limbs at the Clarendon Hotel. Tammany Hall will be fully ready by the 25th of June, and the inaugural, or dedicatory ceremonies will be, as described below, of the most imposing description ever beheld in New York of a political nature.

Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

The following named persons have been appointed delegates from this State to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in New York on the 4th day of July next, viz:

STATE AT LARGE.
Delegates: Hon. W. H. Smith, Maj. John Hughes, Gen. W. H. Cox, Col. John A. Gilmer, Wm. A. Wright, Esq., A. G. Cowles, Esq., Col. J. W. Hoke, Hon. T. Davidson.

FIRST DISTRICT.
Gen. M. W. Ransom, Aug. M. Moore, Esq., Col. D. M. Carter, Dr. P. T. Henry, P. H. Winston, Esq., J. M. Whitbeck, Esq., Col. D. D. Ferber, Col. H. Smith, Esq., Col. D. D. Ferber.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Hon. M. E. Manly, Sam. L. Radcliff, Esq., Hon. Geo. Howard, Wm. S. Battle, Esq.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Col. N. A. McLean, Capt. H. O. Brock, Col. W. L. Steele.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
Dr. R. B. Hayward, John W. Manning, Esq., Col. J. W. Green, John Manning, Jr., Esq.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Hon. Bedford Brown, Hon. A. M. Seales, Hon. J. M. Leach, W. S. Robins, Esq.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Hon. J. B. Vance, Geo. F. Davidson, Esq., Col. J. M. Long, Dr. A. M. Powell.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
(To be appointed.)

Democrats and Conservatives—The New York Times.

The New York Times copies our remarks in regard to the nomination of Judge CHASE and its influence at the South correctly, but in giving the JOURNAL credit for saying that "The Conservatives who will vote for the Democratic nominee, will vote with their friends rather than for the candidates," does us great injustice, as well as any class of our citizens who may be designated as "Conservatives." If the word "negroes" be substituted for "Conservatives," then the sentence would be correct. We were attempting to show that the nomination of Judge CHASE would not, of itself, secure the negro vote because he had long been regarded as their fast friend, but that his nomination by the Democratic party would bring to the support of their ticket no negro voters, except such as were induced to do so by the personal influence of the white people of the South.

So far as North Carolina is concerned, there is no difference between Democrats and Conservatives. Our white people are almost unanimously opposed to Radicalism, whether as Democrats or Conservatives, and will support the nominees of the National Convention with a unanimity never before known in the history of party politics. We are too much in earnest and our sufferings too great and our dangers too appalling to divide upon names or individuals. We care not what section or State furnishes the candidates; the financial policy of the platform cannot increase our enthusiasm or cool our ardor; the division of the spoils has no charms for us; we demand only a just and constitutional reconstruction of the Union; we ask for an honorable equality among sister States; we struggle to preserve our constitutional rights; we desire to secure the liberty of our oppressed people. These aims are beyond mere party names and personal preferences. Holier purposes never united a people; more vital objects never moved them to action.

We know full well that under no other banner than the National Democratic standard can we achieve success, and that without the aid of that party we are powerless—so that, at least, we sink our State Conservatism into National Democracy, and will support its candidates, whoever they may be, with as much good will as we ever did our party favorites in years gone by. Democrats and Whigs, Secessionists and Unionists, are alike enlisted in the good fight, and those who calculate upon a united vote for Grant and Colfax in the Southern States, if we are permitted to vote, are most certainly counting without their host. We do not think we venture much in predicting that a majority of the electoral vote of the ten States, at present excluded from the Union, will be cast for the Democratic candidates. Mark our prediction.

For the Journal.

Commencement at the University.
Messrs. Editors:—Oncemore Commencement has come and gone, and I fear very much never to return, certainly not in the spirit and style of the olden time—but vain regrets are out of place here, so I will proceed at once to give you a short account of matters and things in general. On Tuesday night the competitors on the part of the blue and white ribbons from the Freshman class held forth in accordance with the following programme:—

- I. Adams and Jefferson. EVERETT, SAMUEL L. PATTERSON, Caldwell county.
- II. Fall of Poland. SHEFFY, W. PLEMMER BACHELOR, Raleigh.
- III. Pocahontas. HALL, SAMUEL M. DAVIDSON, Charlotte.
- IV. In Favor of Permitting the British Refugees to Return to the United States. HENRY, ANDREW J. BAILEY, Northampton county.
- V. National Respect. DEMAN, JOHN K. GIBSON, Richmond county.
- VI. National Glory. RIVERS, ROBERT A. JOHNSON, Richmond county.

Mr. Patterson was quite successful in point of correct articulation, graceful gesture and appropriate modulation of voice. Mr. Johnson's subject demanded and received a style of declamation most difficult. Take it all in all, he showed more acquaintance with the principles of the art and more evidence of culture generally than is usually evinced.

On Wednesday morning the oration before the two Societies was delivered by the Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, who was introduced to the audience by Mr. F. H. Busbee, in one of the neatest and most appropriate little speeches I have ever been my pleasure to listen to for a long time. Gov. Seymour was the prominent feature of the occasion. Everybody was eager to see him and to hear him. Students and citizens, "blagers and country people," women and children, all crowded up to get a look at the man of whom they had heard so much. His reception, wherever he went, was so warm, so cordial and so honest, that it must have sunk deep in his heart. I am an old "stager" at any Commencement, but never have I yet seen any man received with such a spontaneous outburst of warm-hearted delight—not even the most cherished son of our own State. As he came along in the procession to enter the Chapel where the address was to be delivered, cheer after cheer rent the air. Always

hereofore the entry into the Chapel has been made in profound silence.

The subject matter of the oration was the science of Government. This is neither a new nor a place to enter into an elaborate criticism of an essay upon such a subject. It is sufficient, that during the whole hour of its delivery a pin almost might have been heard to fall, so great was the desire, so perfect the attention paid to the distinguished stranger by both old and young. What is remembered, however, is the fact that the audience was composed of the young people, this fact affords the most convincing proof of the deference paid to the speaker and the interest he threw around a subject ordinarily so little attractive to people solely on pleasure bent. As the Governor retired from the Hall the audience rose to their feet and remained standing as he passed out, and the old walls almost trembled with the reverberations of such shouts as were never before heard there. Indeed, wherever he went his greeting was most unmistakable.

In the afternoon the sermon before the graduating class was preached by the Rev. R. S. Moran. The subject was difficult, abstruse and most metaphysical. I have no doubt it was exceedingly clear and luminous, and suggestive to those who understood it. I fear that Gov. Graham speaks in high terms of it. I have no doubt the questions discussed were treated in a most masterly and scholarly manner; but as I know nothing in the world about such things, and never expect to know anything, I cannot pretend to give any opinion save that I expect Gov. Graham would speak in high terms of it.

The competitors from the Sophomore class spoke as follows:

- On Being Found Guilty of High Treason. PHILLIPS, W. JAMES MCKAY, Wm. James McKay county.
- Radical Reform. HENRY, M. CURRITT, Currituck county.
- The South. WILLIAM BUCHANAN, WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Richmond county.
- Union of England and Scotland. MILLER, GEORGE T. WINSTON, Winston.
- Defence of the Irish Church. DELAVAN, REUBEN C. SHORTER, Delavan.
- Clarence's Dream. PHILLIPS, JOHN W. PHILLIPS, Edgecombe county.
- Demosthenes Deceased. CHARLES E. FRENCH, CHARLES E. FRENCH, Wilmington.
- On the Crisis. EDGAR LEARY, EDGAR LEARY, O. O. O.
- The Men of the Banks. CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, CHARLES A. REYNOLDS, Looksville.
- The United States. NELSON M. FEEBER, NELSON M. FEEBER, Camden county.
- Andrew Johnson. JOSEPH K. RAY, JOSEPH K. RAY, Beaufort.
- James B. Yeakley. JAMES B. YEAKLEY, Greenville.

Your townsman, Mr. French, may be fairly said to have borne off the palm—his elocution was indeed very fine. Of these gentlemen, the last six acquitted themselves very handsomely, and distinguished the best division of declaimers I have heard this week. Gov. Seymour says he has frequently been one of a committee to award the prize for declamation at Yale and other colleges, but had never witnessed an exhibition of equal merit with this. He remarked that these were not mere jests nor stiff postures nor false cadences, but genuine and generally no bad cadences. This high praise from such high authority is especially complimentary in view of the fact that the young gentlemen have received only very limited instruction in elocution.

On Thursday the exercises were conducted as follows:

- I. ORATION—LUTIN SALVATOR. WILLIAM H. S. DAVIN, Northampton county.
- II. ORATION—THE FALL OF ROME. J. EDWIN PARCELL, Robeson county.
- III. ORATION—TWO EXTERA. EUGENE HAYWOOD, Craven county.
- IV. ORATION—THOUGHTS, NOT WORDS. RULE THE WORLD. Charles Fetter, Chapel Hill.
- V. ORATION—ANDREW JACKSON. W. CLARENCE JOSE, Alabama.
- VI. ORATION—ENTER THE GREAT. PAUL BARRINGER MEANS, Cabarrus county.
- VII. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- VIII. ORATION—EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION. The R. Strathorn, Hillsborough.
- IX. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- X. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- XI. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- XII. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- XIII. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- XIV. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- XV. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- XVI. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- XVII. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- XVIII. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.
- XIX. ORATION—THE MARCH OF DEATH. James W. Harper, Lenoir county.
- XX. ORATION—CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION. WILLIAM D. HORTER, Granville county.

In the junior class the first honor was awarded to Messrs. Basbee, Burgwyn and Morehead; the second, to Messrs. Harper, Pearson and Graham; the third to the remaining speakers. It need not be said to those who know the gentlemen, that the Salutatory and Valedictory were good—never better. The Latin had a smoothness rarely heard at the University, and the Valedictory was the best I have heard for years. It is especially pleasant to record the unusual success of the youthful valedictorian, the brilliant and eloquent, and to head and heart of his much lamented father are remembered. Quite contrary to our expectations the German oration was resonant and even musical. Mr. Strayhorn's speech was quite a success. Mr. Morehead's was no less so. Messrs. Graham and Horner did themselves and friends much honor.

The speech of Mr. Pearson was much to be regretted. Such Radical sentiments, falling from the lips of one so young, were revolting. If the speech was his own production and reflected his sentiments, he is to be detested for having stained so early a degree of violence in so few years. If he was made the tool of some older and designing villain, he is to be pitied. Not even the charity and esprit de corps of his comrades could prevent him from being hissed. More than anything else, it has reconciled me to the idea of the annihilation of the University. If such sentiments are allowed to be uttered in such places, the sooner the Institution is closed the better.

Bankruptcy.

The following petitions have been filed in Bankruptcy, viz: Godfrey W. Williams and Hugh K. DeArmond, Mecklenburg; Wiley Rudasill, Cleveland; Adolphus and Samuel Witcoer, New Hanover; James W. Knight, Jr., Barrow; J. C. Moore and Robt. H. Pender, Edgecombe; James C. Potter, Greene; M. L. Carroll, Gaston; Ed. H. Henderson, Thos. G. Sparrow and William Arnold, Craven; Blount C. Pearce, Pitt.

Oregon Means Change.

In two years from this date Mr. Senator Williams will retire to private life. A Democratic Legislature in Oregon secures that result, and as the first long cry from citizens, "Blagers and country people," women and children, all crowded up to get a look at the man of whom they had heard so much. His reception, wherever he went, was so warm, so cordial and so honest, that it must have sunk deep in his heart. I am an old "stager" at any Commencement, but never have I yet seen any man received with such a spontaneous outburst of warm-hearted delight—not even the most cherished son of our own State. As he came along in the procession to enter the Chapel where the address was to be delivered, cheer after cheer rent the air. Always

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1868.

We went through another election farce here yesterday. A Mayor and members of the two branches of the City Councils being the officers voted for. It can only be called a "farce," when the negroes are allowed to vote, or more properly, to vote en masse. For weeks they have been bringing them in from the surrounding country and registering them, and night before last an army of them encamped near each of the polls, and when the whites got there yesterday morning they found them already in possession.

There was another aspect of the case that gave it the character of a "farce." It was generally understood that, though the candidate of the Conservatives might poll the largest vote, as he did, he would be prevented by some hocus pocus, from exercising the functions of the office. If it could not be done otherwise, then the Radical Congress would abrogate the city charter. These Radicals had decreed that the capital city of the nation, Grant's present home, should not, in so signal a manner, decide against them and their candidate.

From the arrangement of the voting places the votes could not all be polled, and, as the negroes took possession the night before, those excluded were, necessarily, Conservative whites. But, notwithstanding the disadvantages the Conservatives labored under, they elected their candidate by 175 to 200 majority—though the returns have since been manipulated so as to make it appear that the Radical candidate has a majority of 74.

Were this the true majority it would still show very badly for their Presidential candidate, their majority a year ago was 1,900. The Conservatives carried three out of the seven wards, giving them a majority in the lower Board of three, and tying the Board of Aldermen. This is important in view of recent legislation of Congress intended to radicalize the offices of every degree in the city. There were many minor appointments resting with the Mayor, and, fearing their inability to secure that officer, they were resorting to the desperate expedient of legislating one in their stead, provided, by enactment, that these appointments shall all be made by a joint Convention of the Councils, over which the Mayor is to preside, and thus they have unexpectedly given "a stick to break their own head." Their Mayor is shorn of nearly all his power, and Conservatives will be appointed to the places he would have filled but for this Radical law. Thus it often happens that wicked inventions return to plague the inventors.

It is thought that the Conservatives will contest the right of the Radical Mayor to his seat, but they stand no more chance in the Courts of this District, than they do by Radical Judges, who are as radical on the bench as they are at the polls, than they would with the present Congress.

They have elected several negroes to the Councils, but, as the law now stands, they are not eligible. Congress will make that all right, but not all wrong, it is thought. The man whom we will have to endure as the head of the city government for the next year, has a very decided mania for office. He is now the possessor of four or more offices—he is city postmaster; he has a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, &c., &c. Inasmuch as they go into an election of Secretary and other officers of that body to-morrow, he may be deprived of the clerkship.

The House of Representatives had under consideration to-day the report of the Committee on Elections, relative to the contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan. They did not reach a vote, and will, I think, to-morrow deprive General Morgan of his seat, not because he was not legally elected, but because he is a Democrat.

Gen. Morgan is one of the most prominent Democrats in Ohio. He was the candidate of his party against Gen. Cox three years ago. He is a grandson of Gen. Morgan, an election of Secretary and other officers of that body to-morrow, he may be deprived of the clerkship. The House of Representatives had under consideration to-day the report of the Committee on Elections, relative to the contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan. They did not reach a vote, and will, I think, to-morrow deprive General Morgan of his seat, not because he was not legally elected, but because he is a Democrat. Gen. Morgan is one of the most prominent Democrats in Ohio. He was the candidate of his party against Gen. Cox three years ago. He is a grandson of Gen. Morgan, an election of Secretary and other officers of that body to-morrow, he may be deprived of the clerkship.

Delano, the radical, who is to be voted into his seat, has been twice before a member of Congress, though he never received a majority of the vote in either of his terms, and for the third time he is to occupy a seat in Congress to which he was not elected. He is quite wealthy, and how far money has been used in the present case may, at some future date be developed. He tried very hard to get a certificate of election from the Governor of Ohio, but he, though a radical and anxious to serve his party, after a thorough examination of the case, told him he couldn't do it; the facts of General Morgan's election were too patent. But his previous successes with the party in Congress assured him that it was a dead sure thing for him to get elected, and before that body. They have given him a seat twice before that he had no claims and were quite as corrupt now as then, and the report of a majority of the committee in his favor shows, as he did not reckon without his host. But a day of retribution is at hand. Already the hand-writing may be seen on the wall: They have been tried in the balance and found wanting! The elections all over the North, and that in this city yesterday, show that the people have had quite enough of radical misrule, and they intend that the shall I say scoundrels, who now occupy high places in the Government shall give place to more intelligent and more honest men, and Morgan, and others they have wronged will come back to the seats from which they have been ejected. *Nous verrons.*

Col. St. Leger Grenfell.

It will be remembered that this gallant English officer effected his escape from the Dry Tortugas some time since, at the risk of his life, in an open boat setting sail from the Florida reefs to the coast of Cuba. Great uneasiness was felt in regard to his fate, and his escape from the perils of the sea was thought to be almost impossible. We are glad to learn, however, from the Mobile Register, that a letter has been received from him, dated Havana, announcing his safe arrival there, and sending his thanks and acknowledgments for kind treatment to some of the officers at the Tortugas, and stating that he was just about to sail for England. This intelligence will be joyfully received by Colonel Grenfell's many friends throughout the country.

Butler's brass shines through even the heavy plating it received at New Orleans.

Grapes per Acre.

A subscriber asks, "How many grapes can be grown per acre?" We have on several occasions, fully answered this question, and will now do so again, trusting that interested parties will cut this article out, and paste it into their scrap-book for future reference. We find it on record that Mr. Jobe, of Clay, Washington county, Iowa, raised on half an acre, containing 800 vines, five years old, 8,665 pounds. Grapes, when grown for wine purposes, yield at the rate of 100 to 140 pounds. At the rate of yield we have given, an acre will produce 17,330 pounds. It is held that vines under proper cultivation will yield, when ten years old, 20,000 lbs. per year.

We have had occasion to allude to the vineyard of a Mrs. Munn, near Rochester, New York, which has been very successful. The vineyard occupies two acres and a half, and numbers five hundred and fifty vines. They are planted fourteen feet apart each way. In 1862 this vineyard produced seven tons of grapes; in 1863, eleven tons; and in 1864, fifteen tons. The reader can easily figure what the crop would be worth at the wholesale market price of the article.

There is no chance for a glut of this fruit in any market of the country. We have never known a season when the grapes would not sell at a price that would bring the footings of the yield per acre at ten times that of the heaviest acre of wheat over grown. Estimating the yield of an acre of grapes at seven tons, and 14,000 pounds, ten cents per pound would make \$1,400, certainly a large return.

We note that certain portions of land lying in and around Washington, hitherto held as almost worthless, is to be put in grapes to a greater or less extent. From this new flow of the soil, it will not answer the purpose. It is decidedly too poor.

In answer to the question, "Can grapes be kept through the winter to the spring?" our observation and personal experiments made, would induce us to reply no. Very early in the season they can be carried over, but the finer varieties rarely hold out until March. The renowned "fruit houses," that are talked of in horticultural journals, have never carried a peach into the month of May, and we have yet to learn of any pecuniary advantages resulting from their introduction. On the contrary, one of the most expensive of these structures, built upon so-called scientific principles, in the city of Buffalo, proved a complete failure, and was abandoned.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm.]

From the Handkerchief Democrat, May 28.

The Mower Mystery.

The mystery which so long hung over the fate of Morgan in New York seems likely to be equalled, if not surpassed, by the wonderful contradictions and varieties which the Mower Tragedy seems destined to assume. We now hear that the free negro sheet in the city, called the Republic, has come out with a long article, denouncing us with falsehood in the whole transaction, and stating positively that General Mower was not married, and never had been married!!!

A statement to the same effect has appeared in one of the New York papers. In the name of Heaven, then, who was it last winter passed as Mrs. Mower in New Orleans, and what was she? Who was she who passed as Miss Mower, and what was she? Is the matter worse than any man ever had thought of? Is General Mower criminal, but not unfortunate? Has he come here to violate not only law, but common sense out with a long article, denouncing us with falsehood in the whole transaction, and stating positively that General Mower was not married, and never had been married!!!

Where is the negro? Is he murdered? escaped? then where is the reward for him? Where is General Gillem? Where is the United States Commissioner for Harrison? If some Southern gentleman was involved, the work would be swift enough. But now the negro is, in our opinion, murdered, and that's the last we shall ever hear of it officially. More anon.

Influencing the Votes of Senators on the Impeachment.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Journal says: The following laconic messages, which passed over the wires between Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, and General Stokes, who is produced by the Democrats if they can get a hearing before the noising committee: KNOXVILLE, May 3.

How will Fowler vote? W. G. BROWNLOW.

Don't know. Think he's all right. W. B. STOKES.

If you ain't certain, pump him. W. G. BROWNLOW.

I can't. He won't discuss the question. I fear he is shabby. W. B. STOKES.

Tell him if he'll resign and let me appoint you in his place, I'll make him Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Harrison, and I'll make way for him. W. G. BROWNLOW.

He won't resign. W. B. STOKES.

Not profanely, but religiously, tell him to go to hell. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Canadian Preparations Against Fenian Invasion.

OTTAWA, June 2.—Military preparations for an anticipated Fenian raid are very complete. Field brigades have been formed in several districts, composed of regulars and volunteers, having attached to each a battery of artillery and a troop of cavalry. Under command of officers chosen from the line. Each brigade can act independently, or they can be brought together, as circumstances may require. Tents and field stores of all kinds are ready for use, and troops could take the field at a moment's notice, fully equipped for service. Should the brigades already formed not be sufficient to man the frontier, regulars and volunteers now already with Snider and Enfield breech-loaders and an abundant supply of ammunition in hand, are at all necessary points. Volunteers are to receive fifty cents per day in addition to full rations, when in active service. In addition to the preparations for service on land, gunboats are now stationed at Prescott, Kingston, Toronto, Fort Erie and Port Clair, manned by sailors of the Royal navy, and supplied with Armstrong guns.

Toronto, C. W., June 2d.—The field brigade, composed of regulars and volunteers, in Toronto, has been placed in a state of efficiency. Staff officers in charge of camp equipage, forage, stores and all other requisites, have been appointed and details for prompt action, in case the services of the brigade should be required, are all arranged. Four guns of royal artillery stationed here left this morning for Prescott. A strong guard from the Twentieth regiment has been placed over the drill shed and new jail. The Montreal provisional battalion, under Major Brown, of the One Hundredth regiment, will be formed at Chambly.

South Carolina Election.

We are indebted to a friend for the following returns from the election, which was held for county officers in South Carolina, on Tuesday and Wednesday last: Fort Mills, 190 Conservative. No Radical was cast. At Rock Hill, 300 Conservative; Radical, 4. Yorkville, 500 Conservative; Radical, 54. The negroes are fast discovering who are their friends.—Charlotte Times.

Destructive Effects of a Hail Storm.

SPRING GARDEN, NEW HANOVER CO., N. C., JUNE 3d, 1868.

Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—I write to inform you of the most disastrous effects of a hail storm of which you have heard or read. On last Saturday evening, the hail storm of which you have heard was so injurious to crops in this vicinity, was especially destructive upon the place where I now reside, known as Swan's Point, and owned by Mr. Thomas J. Armstrong. It literally stripped all the corn, the garden, potatoes, melons, and small trees, and vegetation of all kinds, and in fifteen minutes my crop, which before was likely, was literally nothing. Sound and substantial shingles were split and torn from the roofs of houses and holes left large enough for a good sized dog to pass through. Bark was torn from large pine and other trees, and the ground was completely covered by the hail to the depth of three inches!

Twenty-five hundred dollars will hardly repair the damage to me of this terrible hail storm, which was only a few minutes, as it were, doing its work of devastation on my place. On attempting to leave my house for a few minutes to shut from outside some window-blinds, the furious peltings of the hail drove me back in consternation, for if I had remained in the yard a few minutes no doubt I should have never lived to tell this tale of this destruction of property. A mile or so from me this hail storm was comparatively light, the storm having centered over my yard and fields in all its rage and severity. I have never seen anything to approach this calamitous operation of nature, and I cannot learn of the oldest inhabitant who has—in order that the truth might be better established, I called on my neighbors, Messrs. Joel Hines and James H. Durham—to make an inspection of my place the day after the storm. They were astonished at the sad havoc before them upon all species of vegetation and crops on my land, and say they never saw anything of all approaching it in negroes. They will testify to these statements. It is well that such serious phenomena should be put upon permanent record, and hence as an object of interest I send this paper to the JOURNAL for publication. The lovers of science and nature would gratify me and others if they would explain why this hail storm should have selected this small tract of earth for such ravages, when so little injury was done a short distance off.

Yours, &c., A. M. CORBETT.

The Senate Bill for Admitting the Southern States.

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